



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

[Inclosure.]

Report of infectious diseases in Japan, from December 4 to December 12, 1896.

Locality.	Cholera.		Dysentery.		Smallpox.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kioto Fu.....			4	1	25	5
Osaka Fu.....			15	9	24	2
Tokyo Fu.....	6	5	8	3	220	65
Aichi Ken.....			21	8	1	1
Akita Ken.....			14	17		
Awomori Ken.....			10	7	3	
Chiba Ken.....			22	17	15	4
Fukui Ken.....			2	2		
Fukuoka Ken.....			5	5	19	4
Fukushima Ken.....			3	3		
Gifu Ken.....			132	49		
Gumma Ken.....						
Hiogo Ken.....			84	24	345	196
Hiroshima Ken.....			50	23	17	5
Ibaraki Ken.....						
Ishikawa Ken.....			2	2	3	
Iwate Ken.....			21	12		
Kagawa Ken.....			6	8	2	
Kagoshima Ken.....			18	7		
Kanagawa Ken (Yokohama).....	2	2	13	1	20	2
Kochi Ken.....			8	3		
Kumamoto Ken.....						
Miyagi Ken.....			3	2	21	3
Miyazaki Ken.....			2	1		
Miye Ken.....			16	12		
Nagano Ken.....			11	3	1	
Nagasaki Ken.....			21	6	1	
Nara Ken.....						
Niigata Ken.....			931	254		
Oita Ken.....						
Okayama Ken.....			16	1	14	2
Okinawa Ken.....			2		41	21
Saga Ken.....						
Saitama Ken.....			35	14	20	2
Shidzuoka Ken.....			115	46		
Shiga Ken.....					1	1
Shimane Ken.....			66	33		
Tochigi Ken.....						
Tokushima Ken.....			6	2	41	5
Tottori Ken.....						
Toyama Ken.....			1	2		
Wakayama Ken.....						
Yamagata Ken.....						
Yamaguchi Ken.....			17	5	15	3
Yamanashi Ken.....			37	12		
Yehime Ken.....			8	4	2	1
The Hokkaido.....			1	1	13	1
Taiwan (Formosa).....	* 4	* 8				
Totals.....			1,727	599	864	323

* Plague.

NICARAGUA.

Vital statistics.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, NICARAGUA, November 9, 1896.

SIR : I have the honor to submit the following abstract of vital statistics of Nicaragua for the year ended December 31, 1895 :

Births—Males, 5,396 ; females, 5,138 ; total, 10,534. Legitimate, 6,386 ; illegitimate, 4,148 ; total, 10,534. Indians, 3,781 ; all others, 6,753 ; total, 10,534.

Deaths—Males, 2,484 ; females, 2,296 ; total, 4,780. Single, 3,346 ; married, 881 ; widowed, 553 ; total, 4,780. Indians, 1,729 ; all others, 3,051 ; total, 4,780.

The returns purport to cover the entire country, with the exception of the Department of Zelaya and district of Cabo Gracias a Dios on

the Atlantic Coast. Estimating the population of the entire country to be 375,000, and that of Zelaya and Cabo Gracias a Dios to be 40,000, the mortality ratio per 1,000 of population was 14.27.

Over 39 per cent of the births were illegitimate. In each of the Departments of Granada, Rivas, and Chinandega, and the town of San Juan del Norte, there were more illegitimate than legitimate births. The following table shows the number of births in each Department:

Localities.	Births.		Total.	Per cent illegitimate.
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.		
Granada	351	529	880	60.1
San Juan del Norte	28	85	63	55.5
Rivas	375	472	847	55.7
Chinandega.....	257	289	546	52.9
Masaya.....	469	384	853	45.0
Managua	237	195	432	45.1
Carazo.....	439	300	739	40.5
Nueva Segovia	609	428	1,127	37.9
Leon	484	282	766	36.8
Esteli.....	494	247	741	33.3
Chontales.....	939	451	1,390	32.4
Jinotega.....	623	217	840	25.8
Matagalpa	991	319	1,310	24.3
Totals.....	6,386	4,148	10,534	

There are probably not to exceed 10,000 white persons in the country, or 1 to every 37 Indians, negroes, and persons of mixed blood.

The statistics for 1895 give the Indians 36 per cent each of the births and deaths and 32 per cent of the marriages.

During the two years ended October 31, 1890, there were 21,861 births, 9,813 deaths, and 3,200 marriages.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS O'HARA,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report 165.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *December 17, 1896.*

The different epidemics which actually exist in Constantinople show no signs of any abatement. On the contrary, diphtheria and scarlet fever are spreading more and more. I have to repeat what I have already written in my previous reports, that scarlet fever, in the majority of cases, runs its course without rash and exceedingly often without fever. The case is known only when scarlatinal nephritis breaks out. The mortality from this disease seems to be rather light, though there are registered one or two scarlet fever deaths every day. Besides the two above-mentioned diseases, there exist many cases of influenza and whooping cough. The weather continues to be very damp and bad.

The sanitary news from the different provinces is good. From Assyria, also, we have received good sanitary news. It seems that the reported bubonic plague did not break out this year. The reports of the different military physicians have been very contradictory on this matter. The sanitary physician sent there has not yet reached the country. Meanwhile a sanitary ward has arrived from Assyria to Djeddah, where he